

was labeled in part, "The '3 Days' Cure * * * The '3 Days' Cure Co., Washington, D. C. * * *."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of two preparations, capsules for internal use and an injection. The contents of the capsules consisted essentially of powdered cubebs and copaiba balsam, and the injection consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of zinc sulphate and boric acid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages and labels bore and contained false and fraudulent statements relative to the curative and therapeutic properties of the article in venereal diseases, to wit, (wrapper) "The '3 Days' Cure * * * A prompt and reliable remedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Combines internal and local treatment suited to all cases * * * Inflamed Cases * * *," (circular) " * * * This treatment applies to other forms of inflammation with discharge which may appear in the urethral canal * * *," whereas the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 5, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

SG07. Misbranding of "Fruit-a-tives." U. S. * * * v. 55 Packages of "Fruit-a-tives" "Fruit Liver Tablets." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11318. I. S. No. 3030-r. S. No. W-503.)

On or about September 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 55 packages of "Fruit-a-tives" "Fruit Liver Tablets," alleging that the article had been shipped by Fruitatives (Ltd.), Ogdensburg, N. Y., on or about August 20, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) (pictorial device showing apparatus being fed different fruits and discharging tablets) " * * * 'Fruit-a-tives' * * * strengthens the stomach and liver * * * stimulates the kidneys; aids in clearing the complexion; tends to purify the blood; tones up the nervous system and refreshes the whole system. The laxative and healing properties of fresh ripe fruit extracted by a special process enhanced by special tonics * * * as pleasant to take as sugared fruits * * * 'Fruit-a-tives' is made from a special extract of concentrated and intensified fruit juice * * * extracted by a special process from oranges, apples, prunes and figs * * * and is a reliable remedy for Constipation and Biliousness * * *;" (sticker on cork) "Made from fresh ripe fruit;" (box) " * * * Tones and sweetens the stomach, relieves * * * Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Recurring Headaches, Dizziness, Backache, Sallow Complexion * * *;" (circular) " * * * an Effective Remedy * * * a Distinctly Remedial Action on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Nervous System * * * has therefor all the healing powers of large quantities of fruit juice * * * in Chronic Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Kidney irritation, Skin Diseases, Headaches, Sleeplessness, Pelvic pains, Nervous depression and Blood impurity * * * very beneficial * * * Indigestion or Dyspepsia * * * The action of 'Fruit-a-tives' will tend to relieve rheumatism * * * tonic and disinfectant action

on the lining membrane of the intestines. * * * Pelvic Pains or pains around the hips and back * * * Skin Disease * * * Catarrh * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of aloin, cascara sagrada, quinine, and strychnine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the aforesaid statements on the box label and in the circular, together with a pictorial device on the carton showing apparatus being fed different fruits and discharging tablets, were false and misleading in that they conveyed the impression that "the laxative and healing properties" were due to fruit or fruit extracts, when, in fact, they were not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements aforesaid, regarding its curative and therapeutic effect, were false and fraudulent, as the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 16, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S608. Misbranding of Madame Dean Vaginal Suppositories. U. S. * * *
v. 36 Packages and 34 Packages of Madame Dean Vaginal Suppositories. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11417, 11418. I. S. Nos. 8706-r, 8707-r. S. Nos. C-1507, C-1508.)

On or about October 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 36 packages and 34 packages of an article of drugs, labeled in part "Madame Dean Vaginal Suppositories," in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., on or about September 2, 1919, and July 16, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of suppositories composed essentially of a salt of bismuth, alum, boric acid, tannin, and a trace of powdered plant drug in a cacao butter base.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that certain statements appearing on the cartons and containers of the article and in the circular and booklet inclosed in said containers, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said drug product, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective for the relief of leucorrhea or whites, gonorrheal inflammation, congestion, ulceration, and similar female complaints, vaginitis, vulvitis, leucorrheal discharges, inflammation, congestion, and ulceration of the vagina, gonorrhea, and similar female complaints, whereas said drug product did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On November 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*